

Tone More Subdued
Ford and Carter Cautious
Last Televised Debate

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Ford and Jimmy Carter ended their series of nationally televised debates by promising to stress issues rather than personalities in the final days of the campaign.



The tone of the third conference between the presidential candidates, which took place Friday on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., was subdued and not conciliatory, with the exception of a barb or two near the end.



Both men were notably relaxed throughout the 90-minute debate. Mr. Carter expressed regret at being granted an interview to a magazine, in which he had been asked to deal with a furor that was raised by the interview. In retrospect, he said, he would not have given that interview.

2 Africans
In Geneva;
Impasse
Is Feared

By David B. Ottaway

GENEVA, Oct. 24 (WP)—Two Rhodesian African nationalist leaders arrived here today amid growing indications that the conference they are to attend to arrange for a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia is heading for an impasse.



Black nationalist leader Robert Mugabe of Rhodesia talking to newsmen yesterday when he arrived in Geneva.

Lebanese
Rightists
Expanding
In South

By Henry Tanner

AIN IBEL, Lebanon, Oct. 24 (AP)—Lebanese rightist Christian militias in this area today expanded the military security zone that they are creating along the Israeli border.

2 of 3 Polls Give Carter Victory Over Ford in Their Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The final debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter produced a near-even split among viewers for the winner, according to an Associated Press poll. Two others gave the edge to Mr. Carter.

thought Mr. Carter won and 26 per cent thought Mr. Ford had won, with 41 per cent calling it a draw. The telephone survey of 608 persons was conducted by the opinion research firm of Yankelovich, Skelly & White. A Time spokesman said its margin of error was 3 per cent.

Radicals Are Assailed
A Million Assemble in Peking
To Acclaim New Leadership

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 24 (AP)—Hua Guo-feng was acclaimed chairman of the Chinese Communist party today at a vast rally of 1 million in Peking that climaxed six weeks of bitter political conflict following the death of Mao Tse-tung.

Lebanese
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AIN IBEL, Lebanon, Oct. 24 (AP)—Lebanese rightist Christian militias in this area today expanded the military security zone that they are creating along the Israeli border.

Average Price of House in U.S. Tops \$50,000

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—The American dreamhouse has soared \$50,000.

give for the relentless inflation. include rising prices for labor, lumber and other materials; costs associated with tighter environmental controls and "slow growth" policies in some communities; and the willingness of many people to pay the higher costs.

Grand Prix
Title Is Won
By Briton

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP)—James Hunt, of Britain, won the Grand Prix drivers' championship today by 1 point from defending titleholder Niki Lauda by finishing third in the season's final race.

Airlines May End
Winter Discounts
On Atlantic Run

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Special discount rates that customarily permit vacationers to save money on flights to Europe in the winter may be abandoned this year.

Carvalho Jailed
In Portugal for
Political Speech

LISBON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Former national security chief and radical presidential candidate Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho was returned to prison yesterday for violating the terms of his release earlier in the year.

Soviet Economy Is Viewed as Tied to the West

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Soviet economy is approaching the point of becoming irreversibly tied to commerce with the West, according to the latest report on the Soviet economy by the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress.

Assessment by U.S. Congressional Panel

is "likely to continue and worsen." This is going to make decisions for Soviet economic planners on "how to slice up the economic pie" correspondingly more difficult, the report stated.

Nobel Economist Sees U.K. Failure

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Reuters)—Prof. Milton Friedman, awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Economics, said in a television interview today that Britain was on the verge of economic collapse because of government spending.

Vietnamese Agree to Talks
With U.S., Kissinger Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Vietnam has accepted a U.S. proposal aimed at opening discussions on normalizing relations between the two countries, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today.

Irish Weigh Presidential Candidates After O'Daigh Quits in Dispute

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (AP).—Ireland has begun to consider potential candidates for the presidency after the stormy resignation of Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh in a dispute triggered by controversial anti-terrorism legislation.

Premier Liam Cosgrave seemed ready to try to ride out the crisis at the head of his coalition government.

"There is no question of a dissolution [of Parliament] or of an early general election," a government spokesman said.

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting Friday night to discuss the 65-year-old President's resignation, but no statement was issued afterward and Cabinet members refused to comment.

New Legislation

Mr. O'Daigh resigned Friday in a dispute with the government over the tough new legislation aimed mainly at curbing the guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

A presidential election must be held within 90 days of the resignation. Until then, the presidential powers will be exercised by a three-man commission consisting of Tom O'Higgins, the chief justice; Sean Treacy, chairman of the Dail, the lower house of Parliament; and James Dooge, chairman of the Senate.

Political sources said there was no lack of potential candidates for Mr. O'Daigh's job—a figurehead post until Mr. O'Daigh broke tradition over the anti-terrorism law.

A possible candidate mentioned by many was Patrick Hillery, the Irish member of the Common Market's Executive Commission on Social Affairs.

Other potential candidates included Viorion De Valera, son of the late President Eamon De Valera, a member of the Dail and, like Mr. Hillery, a Fianna Fail member; Brendan Corish, deputy premier and leader of the Labor party, believed to be eager to leave active politics; and Maurice Dockrell, a Fine Gael member of Parliament. Mr. Dockrell is more than 70 years old and is not expected to run for re-election.

The dispute between the government and Mr. O'Daigh arose when the former president refused to sign the emergency powers bill, which was strongly backed by Defense Minister Patrick Donaghy.

In a speech last Monday, Mr. Donaghy called Mr. O'Daigh "a thundering disgrace" for raising doubts about the measure, which had been signed into law. Mr. O'Daigh took the comment as a personal insult and refused a written apology from the defense minister.

The coalition government has 16 months left of its five-year term and observers said they could not see an election being called before next June. Mr. Cosgrave's coalition of Fine Gael and Labor parties has 75 seats in the 146-seat lower house of Parliament. Fianna Fail, the main opposition party, has 56 seats.

Milan Science Parley Discusses Lethal Gas

MILAN, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Scientists from eight countries began a two-day conference here yesterday on how to deal with the lethal gas that forced evacuation of a wide area around the northern village of Seveso in July.

The U.S. delegation included Melvin Calvin, who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1961. Other countries represented were Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.



MARCH BLOCKED—Stone throwing supporters of the IRA, mostly youngsters, prevented marchers from entering Falls Park in Belfast where a peace rally was slated.

Peace Marchers Assaulted By IRA Backers in Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—An 8,000-member march organized by the Northern Ireland women's peace movement ended in riotous violence when it was attacked and stoned by supporters of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Hundreds of young Republican demonstrators, who had been attending a rival rally in the Catholic Falls Road District, hurled bricks, broken bottles, and pieces of fencing at the marchers, most of whom were women. The melee occurred in a heavy rain.

Panic ensued as the barrage forced the peace marchers to flee. Many of them ran into a nearby cemetery and huddled behind gravestones.

Other marchers were besieged in a shop and gas station a short distance from police barracks. Although troops in riot gear, backed by armored vehicles, were stationed outside the barracks, they did not intervene until later.

At least 16 persons, 10 of them women, were taken to a hospital by ambulance. A Catholic priest

was seriously injured when he was struck on the head by a brick. Peace movement organizer Betty Williams was hit by a stone.

Mrs. Williams said: "This kind of thing can only strengthen support for the cause. It makes people more determined than ever and yesterday's rally was a major victory for us."

When the peace marchers had arrived at a park for their rally, the Provisionals slammed the park gates. Then teenagers, threw objects at the marchers and attacked with sticks and umbrellas.

The peace movement organizers led the remnants of the marchers to another park, about a mile away. As they went off, the Provisional supporters attacked again.

The Provisional IRA has denounced the women organizers of the movement as traitors and stooges in a British propaganda exercise and claimed that the women were seeking peace without justice.

Rightist Forces Widen Area Of Control in South Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1) so why shouldn't we cooperate with the Israelis?" he said. Palestinian and Moslem spokesmen in Beirut have charged that Israeli artillery supported rightist Christians in their operations and that Israeli tanks joined the fighting a few days ago.

U.S. news correspondents visiting the area today found no evidence to confirm these charges.

But rightist Christian soldiers asserted, as they had during newsmen's earlier visits, that they had received arms and armored vehicles from Israel. One soldier pointed proudly to the Hebrew markings on his PAL automatic rifle.

Long Wait Is Over

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—South African censors last week lifted a ban on Mickey Spillane's book "The Long Walk"—20 years after it was first imposed.

The correspondents abandoned their plan to drive to Bint Jubail from Ain Dail after Christian officers warned that any vehicle venturing out on the short, exposed road between the two towns was apt to come under fire.

"Why don't you tell the reporters to go through Israel as we do?" one officer asked another. "The Israelis wouldn't let them through," answered the other.

Villagers' View

Christian villagers said that they had been driven into cooperation with Israel because Moslems and Palestinian authorities along the seaboard, in the port cities of Tyre and Sidon, were discriminating against them.

"For the past four months we have been afraid to go there to buy and sell," one of them said. "So we turned to Israel," he said, adding that 55 persons from his town of Alma ash Shab were crossing daily into Israel to work. The town has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Soweto Police Kill at Least 3 At a Funeral

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Police opened fire with submachine guns and shotguns on a crowd at a funeral in the black suburb of Soweto today, killing three blacks and injuring dozens more, a police spokesman said.

Reporters at the scene put the number of dead at six.

A police riot-control official, Maj. Gen. David Kriel, said his men opened fire after a crowd of 4,000 blacks, who were chanting slogans and giving the black-power salute, stoned the police.

He said some of the 51 injured could have been struck by a car that a black drove into the crowd.

Unrest at Funerals

It was the third time in a week that unrest had flared during a Soweto funeral.

Yesterday, police shot and killed a man and arrested 115 persons after about 1,000 mourners gathered for the funeral of a young woman. One person was wounded.

Last Sunday, about 700 black students went on a rampage, burning 10 cars, after attending the funeral of a 16-year-old colleague who died in police custody.

In today's incidents, the Soweto crowd had massed at a cemetery for the funeral of a university student who died in detention in Johannesburg last month.

Gen. Kriel said a situation similar to last Sunday's rioting seemed about to develop and the police acted to prevent a recurrence of property damage.

He said that in an unrelated incident in Soweto today, police opened fire on a crowd of blacks who stoned a police vehicle.

Mass Protest Strike

This weekend's clashes have been the worst in the black township since mid-September. At that time, violence flared after black militants tried to organize a mass protest strike against the government's race policies.

Observers here said student militants decided to focus attention on the funerals of detainees because of their mistrust of official explanations that the detainees died of natural causes or suicide.

For the past month, the students have dropped their tactic of calling three-day strikes. But the boycott of Soweto schools has continued, and demands for violent protest have been made in anonymous pamphlets distributed among the dwellers in the township.

4 Jews at Sit-In Jailed in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP).—Four Jews who participated in a sit-in Thursday at the Soviet parliament building have been given 15-day jail sentences, Jewish sources said yesterday.

The four were among more than 30 Jews who staged sit-in demonstrations during the past week demanding to know when their applications for exit visas to Israel would be approved.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said there was no sit-in yesterday and that the group is considering what further action to take this week.

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Mood Approaching Militancy

Racial Insult Ends Namibia Talks' Tranquillity

By Henry Kamm

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 24 (NYT).—A racial insult by a white delegate to the constitutional conference for an independent South-West Africa (Namibia) has dented the tranquillity of the talks, and a mood of approaching militancy.

"We are not going to allow this picnic game to go on any longer," said A. J. F. Kuyper, delegate of the coloreds, or persons of mixed ancestry, as the conference adjourned until Nov. 9. "This child's play must stop, and it will stop."

For more than a year, 11 delegations, representing the ethnic groups of this territory administered by South Africa, have been meeting in the Turnhalle, a drill hall dating from the period of German colonial rule before World War I. The participants aroused themselves from torpor last August to announce a date for independence—Dec. 31, 1978—and said the new state would be multiracial.

Since then, the meetings have continued to drone on despite two major international factors compelling urgency.

Accelerated Pace

The factors are the accelerated pace of events in southern Africa since the end of Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique and Angola and the active U.S. involvement in ending the deadlock over Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

In his meetings with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has pressed for South African cooperation in ending white minority rule in Rhodesia and in creating an independent majority-rule state in South-West Africa. South Africa has delivered such cooperation in moving the white government in Rhodesia to accept the principle of majority rule, but no comparable move has occurred in South-West Africa.

U.S. hopes of countering the South-West African People's Organization, which is supported with arms from the Communist countries and has gained United Nations recognition as the only legitimate representative of the black people of the territory, are centered on making the Turnhalle meeting a forum for genuine independence.

But the conference has been bogged down because of the docility of most of the black delegates and the reluctance of the two main wings of the white delegation—A. H. D. F. Botha and Elton van Zyl—to accept the principles of real independence and racial equality.

Conservative Wing

The two whites represent the most conservative wing of the South African Nationalist party. The other principal white figure, Dirk Mudge, comes from the party's more moderate faction. In the view of conference sources, no progress will be made until Mr. Vorster decides to throw his support behind Mr. Mudge and disavow the conservative line.

Last weekend, the Prime Minister called the white delegates to Pretoria to meet with him and Ambassador R. F. Botha, who returned from his post in Washington with the reported purpose of persuading his government of the urgency the United States attaches to progress on South-West Africa.

The meeting precipitated a rebellion when the white delegates refused to discuss what decisions, if any, had been made in Pretoria. Challenged to say what the whites' intentions were, Mr. van Zyl told his questioner, Richard Krogg of the Damara ethnic group:

"Mr. Chairman, we three whites sitting here do not represent our

self. We represent 100,000 whites in this country, people who in the mind of Mr. Krogg do nothing but oppress the black and brown people of South-West Africa. But in our view, they are the people that can look with pride on the contribution they made toward the destiny of this country, not only the destiny of the whites.

"Who is it that pulled you out of the mud? The white people of this country and the white people of South Africa. Who is it that dragged you out of the

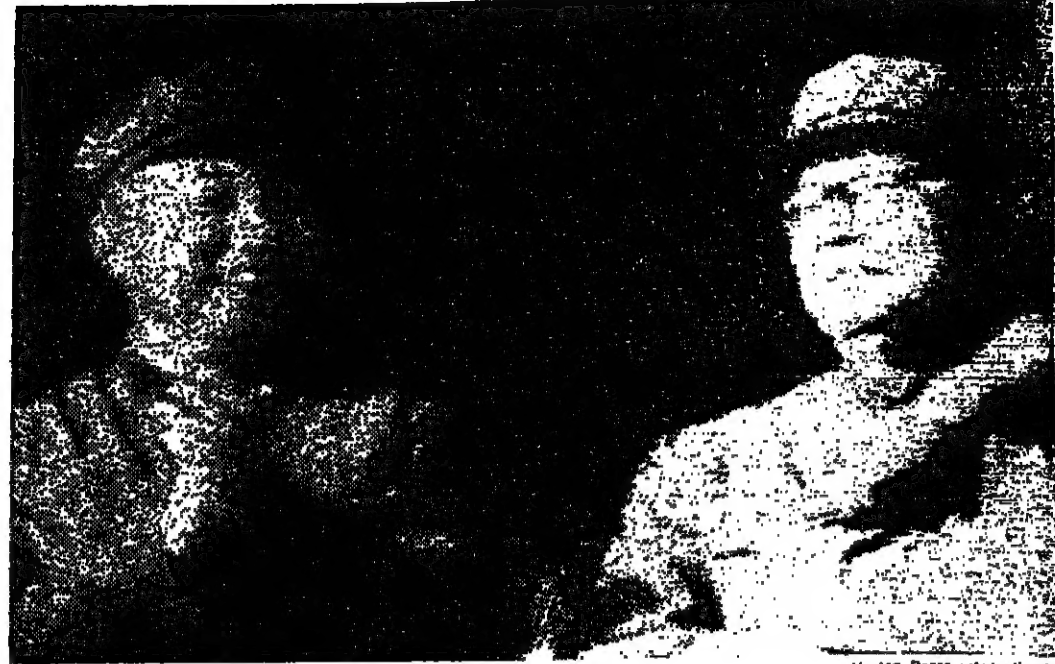
mountains and put clothes on you? The white people of this country."

The resultant storm provoked the adjournment of the meeting, a refusal of some delegations to return until Mr. van Zyl had withdrawn not only his remarks but also his person, telephone calls between Mr. Botha and Mr. Mudge, and finally a grudging apology from Mr. van Zyl.

The militant atmosphere produced, as its political result, a conference statement at adjournment expressing the hope that a

constitutional basis could be reached before the end of the year. The meeting would have adjourned on this note of optimism not Mr. van Zyl's chairman, decided to read a plan of the Van Zyl incident in which he repeated his colleague's offending words.

Black and colored delegates discussing for the first time moves such as denouncing Mr. Mudge detach himself, his white colleagues and join them in a multiracial South African party.



MAKING THE SCENE—Party chairman Hua Kuo-feng (left) arriving at the memorial stand yesterday for the mammoth celebration in Tiananmen Square in Peking. At the right is Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. They were taken from a television set in Hong Kong monitoring a telecast sent from Canton.

Radicals Are Assailed

A Million Acclaim Hua at a Rally in Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

tempted to usurp top party and state leadership."

Mr. Wu, who repeatedly referred to the four radicals as the "gang of four anti-party clique,"

added several fresh charges to the growing list of their alleged crimes.

Mr. Wu, a member of the Politburo, said that the four had "worshipped things foreign, law-

ed on foreigners and maintained illicit foreign relations, engaged in flagrant activities of capitalism and national betrayal. This appeared to be an extraordinary serious charge, akin to treason but Mr. Wu did not specify actions the four radicals were guilty of.

Collective Leadership

Analysis detected several subtle signs that Mr. Wu deliberately downplayed his role and trying to emphasize the country now has a collective leadership.

Mr. Hua did not speak, being the job to Mr. Wu and other representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Red Guards. Moreover, he was not a member of "Long Live Chairman Hua," indicating that Mr. Hua is not trying to build a personality cult, as Mao did.

In addition, Mr. Hua seemed to go out of his way to talk with the other Politburo members, walking back and forth along the line of leaders, exchanging comments and occasionally laughing. All this shown on Chinese television in behavior of Mao, whose presence was awesome and dominating.

Top Spanish General Asserts Military's Political Neutrality

MADRID, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Lt. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, the vice-premier for defense, said in a weekend interview that the military should stay out of politics and not interfere in the transition from the Franco regime to a more democratic society.

The statements were the most democratic made publicly by a senior Spanish officer since the 1936-39 Civil War and strengthened a new line of neutrality in the military.

Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado, 64, named a month ago to fill the top military post in the government, said: "We military men want to dedicate ourselves to our job, which is defense, and we want the country to resolve all its problems, including political ones, using the means and instruments of state that it has."

In the interview with the news agency EFE, the general said that the best way for the military to aid in the solution of the country's problems "is to respect every valid opinion without intruding in activities that do not regard it."

The vice-premier said that one thing the majority of Spaniards wants is "that the difficult transition from a personal regime to one of participation be accomplished without violence and be accepted as a task for all Spaniards."

He said he did not agree with some observers that Spain now finds itself in a situation similar to that which prevailed before the Civil War.

He said that in the face of political terrorism, the people should remain calm because the terrorists' aim is to provoke a crisis.

In Madrid last night, six regional opposition alliances agreed on a national "platform."

But there was some tension and discord at the third "opposition summit meeting." Most major

leaders of the opposition did not attend.

Top Red Held, Freed

MADRID, Oct. 24 (AP).—The government arrested another top Communist leader last week but released him Friday after a judge ruled he could legally remain in Spain.

Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, 62, general secretary of the Catalan branch of the party, was picked up in Barcelona. He has spent most of his adult life in exile.

Police in Madrid earlier last week arrested Luis Lobato, a member of the party's executive committee, on charges of taking part in an illegal meeting demanding amnesty for political prisoners. Mr. Lobato has been freed on bond.

Moon's 12th-Century Eruption Attributed to Meteorite Crash

By Walter Sullivan

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (NYT).—On the evening of June 18, 1178, according to a contemporary account, "a flaming foot sprang up" from the moon, "spewing out, over a considerable distance, fire, hot coals and sparks."

Then, the report said, "the body of the moon—which was below—writhed, as it were, in anxiety." Furthermore, it "throbbed like a wounded snake."

At a conference on meteorites held here recently, it was suggested that the incident involved the impact onto the moon of a giant meteorite, which left a now known as Giordano Bruno. Rays of debris radiating from the crater mark it as one of the most recently formed on the moon.

The proposal was presented by Jack Hartung, of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, in an address at the four-day annual meeting of the Meteoritical Society. The conference was held at Lehigh University.

The account to which he referred was chronicled by Giovanni Cantabrigia, based on reports by five or more English monks. The monks, Cantabrigia wrote, "are prepared to stake their honor on an oath that they have made no addition or falsification in the above narrative."

The moon was at the time a thin crescent, with almost all of the earth-facing side being in darkness.

Suddenly, according to the ac-

count, the upper horn of the crescent split in two and it from the midpoint of this division that the flames shot out.

The eruption was repeated dozens of times or more. Then, the moon returned to normal, "a whole length of the crescent" on a blackish appearance.

Cloud of Debris

According to Mr. Hartung's reconstruction, the apparent splitting of the horn occurred at that area of the moon was secured or shadowed by a cloud of debris thrown up by the impact. The spewing flames indicated the incandescent solids or gases were ejected.

The apparent writhing and throbbing "like a wounded snake" could have been caused by distortions of light from the moon while the moon was briefly enveloped in a turbulent glow sphere of gases released from within or generated by vaporization of material from the impact explosion.

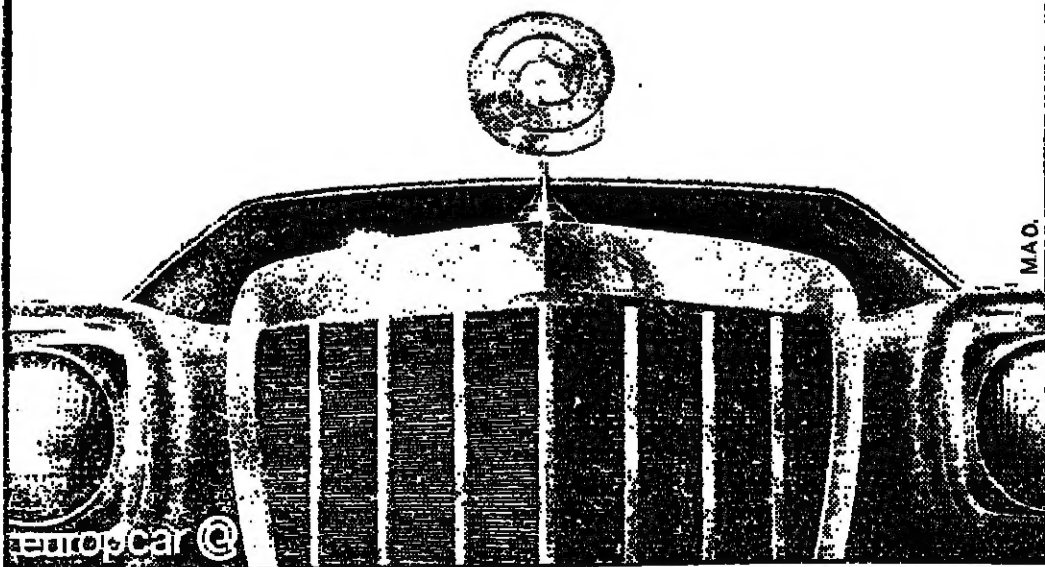
The residual crater, Mr. Hartung said, should be in the vicinity of 45 degrees north latitude and 90 degrees east longitude. This is near the edge of the moon's visible disk and is close to the site of Giordano Bruno.

Spy in Cyprus Regime

NICOSIA, Oct. 24 (AP).—The government has admitted the spy employment of its Foreign Ministry has been found to be at agent of a foreign government. A newspaper has said that top secret documents have been channeled to a Western power.

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هكذا في الأصل

From Foreign Ministry

Thai Junta Ousts 3 Top Officials

By David A. Andelman
BANGKOK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The military junta, before announcing its move to oust three senior Foreign Ministry officials, including the state secretary, said it was taking the action to "purge" the ministry of "corruption and inefficiency."

The director and deputy director of the Budget Bureau, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Anand Panyarachon, who has served as ambassador to Washington, the United Nations and Canada, was relieved of his post as the No. 2 man in the Foreign Ministry and suspended from the civil service.

Mr. Anand, in his less than two years in power, is understood to have alienated virtually every major faction in the military, which seized power in a coup on Oct. 6.

Mr. Anand observed that he was informed of the order removing him from the civil service on Friday, shortly before the junta relinquished power to a government it had appointed. The new government is dominated by the military and the right.

Upset by Handling
The military and U.S. Embassy officials were understood to have been particularly upset by Mr. Anand's handling of the talks over the U.S. military withdrawal from bases in Thailand.

U.S. officials were reportedly surprised relatively late in the talks by a sudden hard line, understood to have been prepared by Mr. Anand, demanding the withdrawal of all but 370 advisers and the handing over of all U.S. bases, including the top-secret electronic intelligence-gathering base at Ramatthanaburi, to Thai jurisdiction.

Thailand imposed these conditions in the agreement with the United States. Ramatthanaburi was handed over last June but the classified equipment reportedly had been withdrawn.

The Thai military was understood to feel that the close monitoring of Communist troop movements in Indochina that Ramatthanaburi provided—some of the information was shared with Thai military officials—was essential to Thailand's security.

Pravda Bureau
There was also close linkage between Mr. Anand and the Thai rapprochement with the Communist states of China, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia and the feeling that it was Mr. Anand who authorized the "admission of more Soviet officials into the country." It was during Mr. Anand's tenure, for instance, that Pravda was allowed to open a bureau in Bangkok.

Two close associates of Mr. Anand in the Foreign Ministry, the director-general of the Political Department and his former deputy, who was recently appointed chief of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Section, were also removed from office, although not from the civil service.

The two Budget Bureau officials were removed from their posts and "suspended from official duties," reportedly because of their close association with Mr. Anand, the Thai charter airline that is opposed by certain members of the junta, who are officials in the other Thai flag carrier, Thai International Airways.

U.S. Woman Does Research On Geishas From Inside

PALO ALTO, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—Can a 26-year-old Stanford University anthropology student from Indiana find happiness as a geisha girl?

Lisa Crisfield thinks so. Armed with a Fulbright scholarship and a desire to learn about Japanese customs, she lived and worked as a geisha for nine months in Kyoto, Japan.

"They are terribly busy people, so I found the best way to learn about them was working with them," she said. "It gave me a chance to see how geishas work firsthand."

"It was fun," she added during an interview. "You meet so many interesting people, really the cream of Japanese society."

Miss Crisfield plans to incorporate her experience in a doctoral thesis in anthropology.

Not Prostitutes
Geishas are primarily entertainers. Most are registered with a geisha house and are called on to entertain at parties held in large rooms in restaurants.

"Some men came around expecting geishas to be prostitutes, but they got thrown out on their ear," Miss Crisfield said.

During her stay, Miss Crisfield took lessons in grooming, posture, conversation, serving food and playing the "shamisen," a three-string Japanese lute.

"I was very much accepted by the women," she said. "I made it clear from the beginning that I wasn't looking down on them. I feel that they think they are misunderstood and would like to get their story out—so they really opened up to me."

Miss Crisfield, who has made five trips to Japan and speaks Japanese, spent months interviewing geishas, living with them and doing background work in Kyoto for her thesis.

"There are many people who are curious about geishas," she said. "They've played a great role in Japanese culture, but no studies have been made in the postwar period. There has been an information gap."

"If you look at the statistics



Lisa Crisfield

since the war, you'll find the number of geishas has dropped by two thirds," she said. "One reason is that there are more job opportunities for women, but also they have sort of a dark image. Most Japanese have never been to a geisha."

Tribes May Own Most of State

Maine Alarmed by Indians' Suit Over Land

By John Kifer

CALAIS, Maine, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Two Indian tribes may legally own two-thirds of the state of Maine.

This possibility, raised in a lawsuit that at first seemed insignificant, even ludicrous, four years ago, has suddenly blocked the sale of millions of dollars of municipal bonds, cast in doubt the ownership of private lands and whole towns and thrown the state government here into consternation.

The suit, on behalf of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian tribes, charges that their ancestral forest lands were illegally bargained away to the local white authorities in violation of the Indian Nonintercourse Act of 1790.

The lands involved, numbering perhaps 13 million acres, are worth \$25 billion, according to Thomas Turron, attorney for the Indians.

"They used to laugh about this case and everything else," said Nicholas Seppel, the leader of the Penobscot Indians. "Now they're getting a few gray hairs. You've never seen so many lawyers. It reminds you of a cartoon, everybody's so mad."

"It's preposterous," said State Attorney General Joseph Brennan. "You just don't undo 200 years of history that readily."

But Mr. Turron, a young anti-poverty lawyer who read the fine print of history, has steered his case over a convoluted course that saw the federal courts order the U.S. government to sue the state on behalf of the Indians.

"Nobody could believe it," Mr. Turron said of the suit he filed in 1972, and added, "we would have settled cheap back then."

Now the Indians, who were allies of the Patriots in the Revolution, are not inclined to accept Gov. James Longley's urging that they drop their land claims.

The existence of the case has, in recent days, stopped the sale of \$27 million of bonds by the Maine Bond Bank, halting school and hospital construction in small municipalities. It has also left the larger towns of Ellsworth and Millinocket unable to float \$4.4 million in bonds and sent Gov. Longley and other state officials to Washington in search of a solution.

Advocacy Organization
The suit is the largest of several in New England filed by Mr. Turron and other lawyers for the Native American Rights Fund, an Indian advocacy organization based in Colorado. Other suits have been filed in Rhode Island, Connecticut and in the Cape Cod town of Mashpee.

Pullman Reports More Payments Made Overseas
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Pullman Inc. has uncovered \$130 million of questionable overseas payments in addition to those it reported last March. Its latest finding was revealed in one of the largest supplemental disclosures by U.S. firms reviewing their foreign operations.

In a report made available Friday at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the railroad-car company said its audit committee had directed Arthur Young & Co. to confirm Pullman's internal investigation. It said that the new findings raised the initial figure by 60 per cent, to \$34.4 million.

Pullman's new questionable payments during the 1971-75 period consisted mainly of an additional \$557,000 to intermediaries of foreign government officials to obtain business and of \$874,000 paid to a numbered bank account at the request of an official of a government-owned business.

In addition, facilitating payments of \$63,000 went to minor government employees, about \$5,000 of which was paid by a subsidiary to a foreign office of the company's auditors for ultimate transmission to a government tax official.



CHURCH WITH INCOME
Recently completed St. Xavier's Church in the Little Venice section of London has a deluxe apartment complex provides funds for the church. Among the first tenants, an Arab sheikh.

Quiet Revolution in Divorce Going On for Catholics in U.S.

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic Church in the United States is undergoing a quiet revolution over the issue of divorce.

The church's centuries-old teaching on the indissolubility of marriage remains unchanged. But contemporary interpretations of that teaching and new understandings of marriage have led to a 21-fold increase in six years in the number of divorce cases that have come before church tribunals.

In 1968, U.S. diocesan tribunals handled 442 formal cases. In 1974, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 9,293 cases were dealt with in formal trials.

In that same year, decisions were handed down in 19,380 other cases not requiring formal trial—cases where one partner in the

failed marriage was not baptized, the marriage was not consummated, or other circumstances indicated that under canon (church) law the marriage was not valid.

The Rev. Mason Knox, canonical studies professor at Sacred Heart School of Theology in Hales Corners, Wis., said that today "the law is what the courts of the church decide and enforce. Contemporary courts are declaring null failed marriages that only a few years ago would have been considered valid, indissoluble unions."

Marriage law in the church grows out of Jesus's teaching, recorded in the Gospel and made familiar in the marriage vows: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Excommunication
In the eyes of civil authorities, Catholics whose marriages fail must seek divorce in civil courts like anyone else if they want to remarry.

But in the eyes of the church, a Catholic who remarries after a civil divorce is automatically excommunicated unless the first marriage is annulled, which involves a declaration that a true marriage did not exist according to church standards.

Automatic excommunication, or banishment from all the sacraments of the church, as the penalty for remarriage is imposed only by the church in the United States.

A divorced Catholic must appeal to the church tribunal to have the first marriage annulled in order to maintain good standing in the church and have the subsequent marriage blessed by the church.

Father Knox said that there had been "little significant change in the statutory grounds upon which a tribunal can find a marriage canonically invalid. But interpretations of existing laws, with the counsel of psychiatrists, doctors and social workers, have substantially increased the number of cases susceptible of canonical adjudication," he added.

Another factor is the change in attitude of both the clergy and the faithful toward broken marriages.

Good Conscience Solution

A procedure called the "internal forum solution" or, less technically, the "good conscience solution," has been used in some cases.

The Rev. Pat Collins, campus minister at Catholic University of America, and a canon lawyer, explained that the technique is used when "a couple is convinced in their consciences that the marriage is not what a marriage is supposed to be but there is not enough evidence to prove it in a formal tribunal."

The persons involved discuss their situation with the assistance of a qualified priest. If they are able to come to the conclusion, "in their conscience before God," that there was justification for ending the broken marriage, they return to the sacraments with the priest's blessing.

"It is at best a stopgap measure," said the Rev. Thomas Lynch, chancellor of the Diocese of Hartford and a former president of the Canon Law Society of America.

"There is a backlog of an estimated 5 million divorced Catholics in the United States," he said. "It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of them would have a valid case for annulment in a church tribunal."

"That's 2 1/2 million people who are deserving of the mercy of the church," he continued. He estimated that diocesan courts are now geared to hand down about 15,000 decisions a year.

Secrecy Surrounds Dismissal Of Lawsuit Against the CIA

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI).—In what may be an unprecedented court action, a federal judge here has dismissed a lawsuit against the Central Intelligence Agency, but his opinion has not been released to lawyers for either side or to the public.

U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell reached his opinion—which is locked in a court seal—after he was ordered by two U.S. Court of Appeals judges to accept secret affidavits from high-level government officials concerning the case.

The appeals court judges, Skelly Wright and Edward Tamm, also directed Judge Gesell to issue "any further orders" in the case under seal.

Judge Gesell dismissed the case Wednesday in a one-sentence order he placed in the public files. He said in the order that his reasons for dismissing the case were stated "in camera" and would not be made a part of the public record.

The Plaintiffs

The ruling was made in a suit filed by an organization known as the Military Audit Project, a private, nonprofit group, which had asked the CIA to make public under the Freedom of Information Act any contracts or other documents concerning the Hughes Glomar Explorer project.

The existence of the project, which involved an attempt to retrieve a Russian submarine from the floor of the Pacific Ocean, became known to the public last year. The government has acknowledged financing the project, but it contends that any further admissions concerning the project or the possible existence of documents about it would jeopardize national security.

Judge Gesell's order ends more than 10 months of legal wrangling over what details of the litigation could be made public.

As early as one month after the suit was filed the government began attempting to file secret affidavits with Judge Gesell.

Such one-sided proceedings are contemplated under the Freedom of Information Act, but Judge Gesell said in a written opinion last March that he felt such proceedings should be followed "only in the rarest . . . special circumstances." He asked for further publicly filed affidavits.

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, President Ford's national security adviser, then filed a public affidavit in which he said that the disclosure of any more details about the Glomar Explorer project might prompt nations offended by the project to take "strong measures" which might "endanger

U.S. military and diplomatic personnel and businesses overseas."

"Certain Secret Tasks"

He said the executive branch gave its approval on Oct. 20, 1969, to the establishment of a classified U.S. government program "to accomplish certain secret tasks in furtherance of national security objectives."

The program "included the design, construction and operation of a ship which came to be known as the Hughes Glomar Explorer," Gen. Scowcroft added. The government contracted with the late Howard Hughes' Summa Corp. to construct the vessel, according to published reports.

After Gen. Scowcroft's affidavit was filed, Judge Gesell said he would "reluctantly" accept and review the requested Glomar documents out of the presence of the plaintiffs.

The government objected to that procedure, however, saying it would be an admission on its part that the documents existed—a matter that the government considers classified. Instead, the government won approval from the Court of Appeals for its suggestion that Judge Gesell accept further secret affidavits as proof of the sensitivity of the matter.

Apparent Arson Kills 25, Hurts 16 In a N.Y. Club

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP).—A fire, apparently started by an arsonist, flashed through a Puerto Rican social club in the Bronx early today, killing 25 persons and injuring 24.

Authorities were investigating a report that a man who had been ejected from the club returned, spread gasoline in the stairwell leading to the club and ignited it with a firebomb.

Authorities said that a metal gate that separated the club from a liquor store on the ground floor prevented several of the victims from escaping. Many were hurt as they jumped from windows.

The blaze was brought under control shortly after 3 a.m., about 30 minutes after the first alarm was sounded. Officials said that firemen were still searching the debris for bodies, but that all the dead probably had been discovered.

Police Commissioner Michael Codd said, "We know the name and description of the man we are looking for to question in connection with this apparent act of arson." He refused to identify the suspect.

Fords Scarce In Carter's Motorcades

ATLANTA, Oct. 24 (AP).—Motorcades that will cross Georgia next weekend to demonstrate support for presidential candidate Jimmy Carter may not include one make of vehicle—the Ford.

An organizer said "trucks, tractors, trailers, and every type of motorized vehicle except Fords" have been invited. "Those who must, of necessity, resort to Fords will be supplied with some type of insignia indicating that this Ford is for Carter," a campaigner said.

A Carter spokesman compared the motorcade in the Democratic nominee's home state with Gen. William Sherman's march through Georgia during the Civil War. He said he hoped the strings of vehicles would drive from border to border.

Eva Peron Body Is Installed in an Argentina Tomb

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The corpse of Eva Peron has been put in its final resting place, a tomb of the Recoleta Cemetery here, the government has reported.

The embalmed corpse of the late President Juan Peron's second wife, who died in 1955, was stolen in 1968, shipped to Italy and buried secretly. It was returned to Peron's exile villa in Madrid in 1971, then brought back to Argentina in 1974 and installed in the presidential residence in Olivos, a Buenos Aires suburb.

Peron died in 1974, after returning to Argentina and being re-elected president. His body and that of his second wife lay in a special crypt in the Olivos residence even after the armed forces overthrew President Isabel Peron, the general's third wife, last March 24.

The bodies could not be moved until their security could be guaranteed, military sources said. Peron's body is still at the Olivos crypt.

Eva Peron's new resting place was built in her family crypt by a firm that specializes in banks and safes, according to newspaper reports. The tomb is shaped like a bank vault, and is almost 30 feet underground.

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European investment in U.S. securities.

A special report by the International Herald Tribune during the week of Nov. 29, 1976.

European investments in stocks, corporate bonds, government bonds and notes now represent almost 70% of all foreign portfolio investments in the United States.

Stocks constitute the most important part of these investments. In 1975, the U.S. Department of the Treasury estimated European investments in U.S. stocks at \$26 billion, an increase of almost 50% over 1974.

To study the reasons for the growing interest on the part of Europeans in the U.S. market, the International Herald Tribune plans to publish for the first time, during the week of November 29, 1976, a special in-depth report entitled "European Investment in U.S. Securities."

An important section of this report will be devoted to the kinds of investments that appeal to Europeans. At the same time, the report will look at American securities listed on the European exchanges. The report will also examine attitudes toward corporate profits in the U.S. contrasted with views in Europe.

In addition to regular distribution with the newspaper, this report will be sent by the International Herald Tribune to:

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Russia Balks On New U.S. Ambassador

Uncertainty on Result Of Election Is Cited

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. — Apparently anticipating a Democratic election victory, the Soviet Union has for more than a month withheld approval of President Ford's nominee to be the new U.S. ambassador in Moscow.

The Russians have similarly rebuffed a U.S. offer, also more than a month old, to resume Cabinet-level meetings on bilateral trade.

The ambassador-designate, Malcolm Toon, was proposed to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the middle of last month, administration officials said Friday. But a reply, which is normally prompt and in all but exceptional cases affirmative, has not been received. The last U.S. envoy, Walter Stoessel Jr., left Moscow on Sept. 14 after being chosen by Mr. Ford to become ambassador in Bonn.

The delay on Mr. Toon has led officials here to speculate that the Russians are waiting for the election to see whether a change of administration will make the appointment a moot case. Mr. Toon, currently U.S. ambassador to Israel, has wide experience in Eastern Europe and has a reputation as a hardliner on East-West relations.

The negotiations on trade are similarly a victim of pre-election uncertainty, U.S. officials feel.

Commerce Talks
The Ford administration proposed last month that a joint commission on commerce, headed on the U.S. side by Treasury Secretary William Simon and on the Soviet side by Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, convene here last Wednesday.

The invitation, ignored for several weeks, was turned down late last week in a brief message. There was no explanation, but officials here believe the Russians are deliberately holding back on all policy decisions until after the U.S. presidential election.

The joint commerce commission is one of a series of cabinet-level committees set up during the Soviet-U.S. summit conferences in the Nixon administration. Last winter, when U.S.-Soviet relations cooled sharply during the Soviet-Cuban armed intervention in Angola, the Ford administration suspended all meetings at the Cabinet level.

The offer to resume such contacts with the Simon-Patolichev commission was the first tangible sign since last winter that the administration wished to "normalize" relations before the election.

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Italian Rightists Rampage After Rally Is Banned

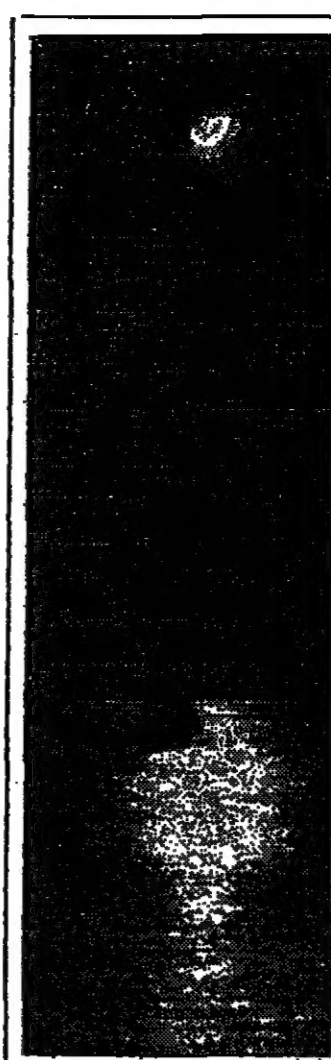
ROME, Oct. 24 (AP). — There were firebombings and street fights here yesterday involving hundreds of young political extremists.

Rightist youth groups, angered over the banning of a neo-Fascist rally to protest the high cost of living, battled with police in Rome. At least seven persons were injured in the clashes, which occurred over a three-hour period.

Several hundred youths ran through the city terrorizing bystanders, threw rocks at buses and vandalized parked cars. Police responded with tear gas.

Last night, firebombs were thrown at two offices of the Italian Social Movement, the neo-Fascist party that was to have sponsored the banned demonstration. The firebombs caused minor damage.

In Milan and Naples, there were demonstrations to protest death sentences in Ireland for two men accused of killing a bank guard.



GOING—The sun going into total eclipse Saturday in photo taken at the fishing village of Chwaka, Tanzania.

U.S. Plan to Sell China Computers Meets Resistance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI). — The State Department is seeking administration approval for the sale of U.S. computers to China for oil exploration. Two other agencies are raising security questions about the transaction.

Officials said that an inter-agency committee is trying to resolve the disagreement, which they said is "not abnormal" for advanced technology with possible military uses. The Pentagon and the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) have expressed reservations about the sale.

It is coincidence, rather than calculation, informed sources said, that this issue is attracting attention just as China's moderate leaders have triumphed over the radicals in the power struggle following the death of Mao Tse-tung.

A State Department desire to show a symbol of receptivity to the new leaders in Peking, however, is reportedly likely to help produce approval of the computer sale.

As first reported by Aviation Week and Space Technology Weekly, the Defense Department and ERDA expressed concern that the computers might be used by China for nuclear-weapons calculations or for radar installations to detect intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The counterargument is that the computers involved are not of sufficient size and complexity to represent a serious security risk.

250,000 French Join Unemployment Protest

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters). — About 250,000 persons participated yesterday in demonstrations sponsored throughout France by leftist unions to protest unemployment among youth.

In Paris, an estimated 40,000 marched to the Opera. Demonstrations, which were peaceful, also took place in 20 other towns. Union leaders say that most of France's 1 million unemployed are under 25 years old.

A 'Kind of Relative Freedom'

Hungary 20 Years After the Uprising

By Michael Getler

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24 (UPI). — There is still a trace of debris from World War II in the back streets of this proud, old Hungarian capital. But the signs of a fierce and bloody rebellion against Stalinism here 20 years ago have been virtually covered up.

Simple plaques outside the local Communist party headquarters on Kossuth Square lists the names of the party officials who were gunned down by a mob as they left the building on Oct. 23, 1956.

On that day, an anti-Soviet revolt began with mass demonstrations of students and workers demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops.

On the wide boulevard called József Ring, where Soviet tanks eventually leveled hundreds of these rebellious Hungarians, there are now only crowded shops and heavy traffic. Hungarians have come to be proud of as reflective of their relative prosperity within the Communist world of Eastern Europe.

"The revolutionary spirit is gone completely. There are no dissidents to speak of, and only a few faded scars of clandestine publication," a Hungarian intellectual said.

"But, of course," another added, "there is no revolutionary situation today. This is a highly emotional country, and we have such a bloody and tragic history that certain memories, like in 1956, deep frustrations come out."

Main Lesson

"What the uprising did achieve eventually is the kind of relative freedom we have today. The hated Rákosi (former Stalinist ruler Matyas Rákosi) disappeared."

"Yet the main lesson from 1956 is that there is absolutely nothing that can change things overnight, and we have to live with it."

Hungary remains officially devoted to the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. Yet within that alliance, this nation of just over 10 million has become, in many important ways, the most liberal Communist state in the East European bloc.

How it got that way is explained largely by the political skill of Hungarian Communist party chief Janos Kadar, who has held office longer than any other Communist party boss in the Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Kadar, 63, came to power during the October, 1956, uprising and gradually won the confidence of the population. Since then he has used his prestige and support of Kremlin foreign policy objectives to win greater leeway at home for the clever and sometimes volatile Hungarian people.

"In hundreds of years of Hungarian history," said an author here, "he is the first political realist. He is not an intellectual but he is very clever, able and extremely popular. We are all anxious to have him as long as we can."

Kadar's Status
What will happen when Mr. Kadar leaves the scene is a question that hangs heavily over Hungary today.

Experienced foreign diplomats feel that Hungary's liberalism is more a measure of Mr. Kadar's twisted status in the Kremlin than it is of general Soviet tolerance for what has come to be called "godless Communism."

Yet many feel that the Russians will not try to turn the clock back on reforms after Mr. Kadar leaves.

Some Hungarians are not so sure. Some say they already sense that pressures to tighten control throughout Eastern Europe, to level off the economic and cultural well-being within the Soviet bloc so that the Russians do not appear to suffer in comparison.

Perhaps more than any other Communist capital, Budapest reflects the delicate balance with which the forces of East and West are being tested in Eastern Europe.

A visitor can sit on the terrace of the ultra-modern, American-style Dunas Intercontinental Hotel here and look across the Danube to a new Hilton hotel going up in the beautiful hills of Buda.

Profit Motives

The headquarters of the Hungarian National Bank, not far from the river, houses some of the most respected bankers, economists and currency-exchange experts in Europe. Some are the authors of an economic reform movement, which has pushed Hungary much further toward a flirtation with profit motives and market-demand economics than any other Warsaw Pact country.

On Rakocsi Street, the government travel agency advertises package tours to Japan and New York, the single phenomenon that most distinguishes Hungary from other Soviet-bloc countries.

Each year, about 10 million visitors arrive. Most are from the East, but there are also many West Germans and Austrians on inexpensive weekend trips.

About 2 million Hungarians leave on visits each year—about some 300,000 going to the West—under what is the most liberal travel policy in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Murdoch, reached at an office he has here, declined to say who breached the confidence of the negotiations or to identify those who were making a controversial issue of the deal involving the 155-year-old weekly. He said that he had not initiated the negotiations but had been "approached by representatives of the Observer" several weeks ago.

A Hungarian can go abroad every two years if someone on the outside pays the bill, and every three years using his own money to buy the tickets. He or she is allowed to draw \$175 of scarce Western currency from the national bank.

Many Moonlighters
Officially, only about 2 per cent of the work force can operate small private service businesses, such as repair shops, which are inefficient for the state to operate.

Yet, as is the case in Yugoslavia, there is a lot of moonlighting, by doctors as well as servicemen.

Bankers do not deny that there are more than 10,000 people here with the equivalent of \$50,000 on deposit.

Western newspapers and magazines are available at the big hotels and—while not generally distributed elsewhere—there are enough copies in the country for awareness among Hungarian officials and intellectuals about what is going on in the West.

The police apparatus is still in place, but its use has been modified.

"There are no more knockouts on the door at midnight, after which you don't see your family for five years," a middle-aged Budapest resident said.

There is, however, a price. "There are no very clear limits to our relative freedom, and we all know it," a Hungarian said. "The basic tenets of

Socialism and foreign policy interests shall not be questioned or attacked, and there shall be no pornography."

"There is no formal censorship, but it is built in and everybody knows it. If you write something, the censor may tell you to take it out while he is winking at you. But he makes you take it out, nevertheless," a writer said.

"The rule is you can talk about problems as long as you don't blame them on Communism."

The crushing defeat in 1956, however, has produced here in the last 20 years what some foreign diplomats feel is a great apathy that tends to be covered by the image of Budapest as a pleasure island in the midst of Communism.

With about 300,000 of their relatives living in the United States, there is considerable emotional attachment here to that country and great respect for its technology and standard of living.

There is also a reservoir of bitterness over 1956, when at least some Hungarians felt a historical moment had arrived in which the United States might have helped. There are those who feel that the U.S.-sponsored Radio Free Europe broadcasts at the time helped whip the population into a frenzy of expectations that cost about 3,500 casualties.

"It was an incredibly irresponsible thing to do," said a Hungarian who sympathized with the uprising.



Demonstrators in Budapest 20 years ago putting a Hungarian flag on the boots of what was left of a heroic statue of Stalin toppled during the anti-Soviet uprising.

Big Ben's Chimes Will Be Silent At Least Two Weeks for Repairs

LONDON, Oct. 24 (UPI). — The ultrasonic detectors, the radiographic measures and the magnetic instruments today delivered their verdict: Big Ben must remain silent for at least another two weeks.

The clock was stopped for 36 hours during the weekend while atomic-research scientists clamored over the 117-year-old cast-iron mechanism.

The scientists, from the Atomic Research Station at Harwell, lagged their equipment up 340 steps to the top of the tower and spent the night shivering in the cold while they hurried to complete the task, engineer Ron Parish said.

They were seeking, and found, hidden cracks and metal fatigue of the sort that has struck the clock several times since Aug. 5.

The clock was ordered restarted at midnight but the chimes that ring out the quarters, halves and hours will remain silent for at least two weeks while replacement parts are made, he said.

Iran Announces Soviet Defector Will Be Returned

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (UPI). — A Soviet military pilot who flew an outmoded plane to Iran and asked for political asylum in the United States will be handed back to Soviet authorities, the Iranian government announced yesterday.

Earlier, diplomatic sources said Lt. Valentin Zaslavov had been taken to the United States as a political refugee by an international refugee organization based in Vienna. U.S., Iranian and Vienna officials denied knowledge of such a trip.

The one-sentence announcement carried by the government news agency said the aircraft—a single-engine Antonov-3 biplane—also would be returned to the Soviet Union.

Lt. Zaslavov diverted the tiny craft on a mail run Sept. 23 and landed it at Abhar, 50 miles north-east of Tabriz. Lt. Zaslavov's defection raised a strong protest to Iran from the Soviet Union and threats of Soviet support for Iranian guerrillas.

The defection followed by three weeks the arrival in Japan of a Soviet pilot flying a highly sophisticated Mig-25. That pilot has received political asylum in the United States.

Italy Priest Suspended For Parliament Post

ROME, Oct. 24 (AP). — The Rev. Oindo del Donno, 63-year-old Salesian priest, has been suspended of priestly functions by his bishop after refusing to leave his post as a deputy in the Parliament.

Father del Donno was elected on the ticket of the Italian Social Movement, the neo-Fascist party, in June. Provisions in a concordat regulating Italian church-state relations ban priests from government jobs.

Mr. Murdoch, reached at an office he has here, declined to say who breached the confidence of the negotiations or to identify those who were making a controversial issue of the deal involving the 155-year-old weekly. He said that he had not initiated the negotiations but had been "approached by representatives of the Observer" several weeks ago.

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